





Safeguarding National Security

National Security means a status in which the welfare of the people, sustainable economic interests of the state are relatively not faced with internal or external threats, and the capability to maintain a status of security.

National interests come first. National security of the whole country and is an important condition for the country's core interests are at risk and national interests would also be undermined.

Safeguarding national security is the **overarching task** of the Government, the **constitutional duty** of the Hong Kong Government (HKSAR), and the common responsibility of all Hong Kong people.

National Security is the Bedrock of Social Stability is a Prerequisite for a Prosperous Nation.

The socialist system is the fundamental system of the People's Republic of China. The leadership of the Communist Party of China is the most essential characteristic. Residents of the HKSAR should firmly support the fundamental system on their own volition. We should firmly uphold the relationship between "One Country" and "Two Systems". "A tree to grow tall and luxuriant, its roots must be deep."

A Holistic View of National Security

The holistic view of national security was introduced in 2015. It provides a comprehensive and systematic theoretical framework and action plan for the country to effectively safeguard national security brought about by the major changes in the national situation.

Security of our country and people can only be guaranteed if national security is fully implemented. The gist of the "five essential elements", "five pairs of relationships"





regime, sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity, and social development, and other major concerns with any danger and not threatened internally sustained security status.

People's security concerns the welfare of the 1.4 billion people and is the cornerstone of peace and stability. When the national security is threatened, people's security

Upholding responsibility of the Central People's Government for the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the people of China, including the people of

Work of National Rejuvenation, and the Strategy for Building a Strong and

People's Republic of China, and the defining feature of socialism with Chinese characteristics. We should respect and uphold the country's sovereignty and should accurately comprehend the relationship between the country and the people. 'One Country' is like the roots of a tree. For the country to run deep and strong.

Security

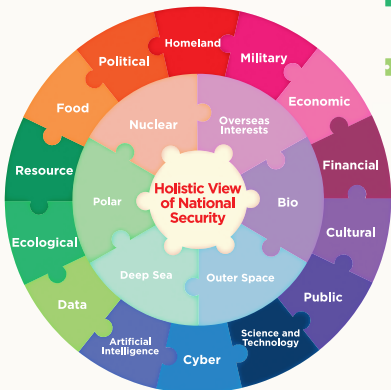
Proposed by President Xi Jinping on 15 April 2014. It is a theoretical framework, and a strategic blueprint to deal with the various risks and challenges in the national security situation in the new era.

People's security will be safeguarded when the holistic view of national security can be summed up as "one overall goal", "five principles" and "five co-ordinating tasks":

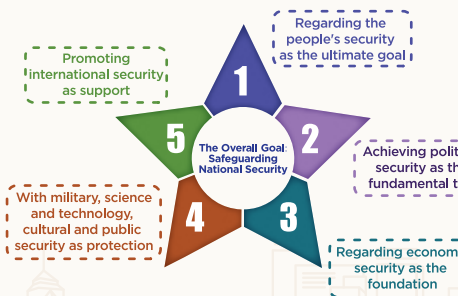


One Overall Goal

The holistic view of national security stresses national security from a macro perspective hol including:



5 Essential Elements



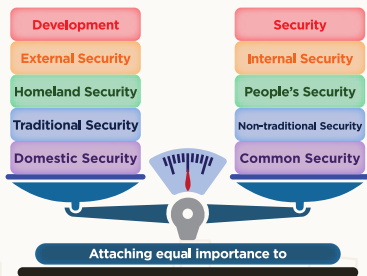


the need to construe and put into practice historically. It encompasses twenty major fields,

Traditional fields: political security, homeland security and military security.

Non-traditional fields: economic security, financial security, cultural security, public security, science and technology security, cyber security, artificial intelligence security, data security, ecological security, resource security, food security, nuclear security, overseas interests security, biosecurity, outer space security, deep sea security and polar security.

5 Pairs of Relationships





5 Co-ordinating Tasks

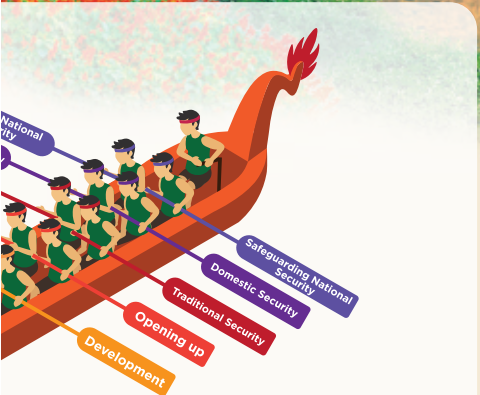


Well-balanced co-ordination of the following reasoning is emphasised:

- 1) Balance between development and security
- 2) Balance between opening up and security
- 3) Balance between traditional and non-traditional security
- 4) Balance between domestic security and international security
- 5) Balance between safeguarding national security and individual security

Building a Firm Foundation for Success of “One Country”, and Leveraging

The fundamental purpose of “One Country, Two Systems” is to safeguard the long-term stability and security and development interests of the state and the stability of Hong Kong and Macao. “One Country, Two Systems” is the implementation of “Two Systems” as well as the principle of “One Country”. Without “One Country”, there will be no prosperous and stable Hong Kong and its vibrant economy. The experience since Hong Kong’s return to China has shown that we must faithfully implement the principle of “One Country, Two Systems”.



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-traditional security;

nd common security; and

nal security and shaping national security.

Safeguarding National Security, Upholding the Foundation for the Benefits of “Two Systems”

“Two Systems” is to safeguard the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and to maintain the long-term prosperity and stability of the country” is the prerequisite and foundation for the long-term prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. There will not be “Two Systems”. Nor will there be a permanent existence as a special administrative region. The Motherland shows that we must fully and completely implement “One Country, Two Systems”, safeguard the HKSAR's



constitutional basis and order as laid down in the Basic Law, and the principle of "patriots administering Hong Kong," and safeguarding national security. The more firmly we uphold the principle, the greater strength the "Two Systems" will be upheld.

The National Security Law

- On June 30, 2020, the Law of the People's Republic of China on the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (National Security Law) was included in Annex III of the Basic Law, plugging loopholes in Hong Kong's national security parameters for safeguarding national security.
- The National Security Law provides clear definitions of endangering national security. It prescribes offenses and the related penalties: **offenses of secession, subversion, terrorism and collusion with external elements to endanger national security**, and can be punishable by life imprisonment, depending on the gravity of the offenses.
- For the vast majority of law-abiding, peaceful Hong Kong residents, lives will not be affected in any way, nor will the rights and freedoms of Hong Kong residents in accordance with the law.

From Chaos to Governance

The social unrest erupted in 2019 has traumatized the people, and the government forces totally disregarded the interests of the citizens. The government has endangered national security, and the National Security Law is not helping to stop violence, curb disorder, and bring stability. In addition, the National Security Law has the potential to further actions that endanger national security. For example:

- Article 3 stipulates that the executive authority shall effectively prevent, suppress and protect public security in accordance with the National Security Law.
- Article 6 stipulates that a Hong Kong resident who holds a public office shall confirm in writing or take an oath of allegiance to the HKSAR in accordance with the National Security Law.
- Article 9 stipulates that the HKSAR shall take necessary measures to strengthen public security and prevention of terrorist acts, and shall take necessary measures to strengthen public regulation over matters concerning national security, social organisations, the media and the Internet.



the Constitution and the Basic Law, implement "One Country, Two Systems", and uphold the overarching principle of national unity. Only the "One Country" principle is upheld, the dream can be realized.

People's Republic of China on Safeguarding National Security in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (National Security Law) was promulgated on the same day, establishing the institutional basis for safeguarding national security in the HKSAR.

It provides the rules and legal basis for acts and activities endangering national security. It defines four types of crimes endangering national security: **secession, subversion, organisation and collusion with a foreign country or with a foreign entity to endanger national security**. These are serious crimes related to national security, with penalties ranging from imprisonment for three years or less to the death penalty, depending on the severity of the offence.

The people of Hong Kong, their daily lives, and the rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong will not be affected.

The National Security Law has reassured the Hong Kong community. Anti-Chinese sentiment and people of Hong Kong had seriously undermined the rule of law. The National Security Law is a powerful deterrent to them, **bringing criminals to justice**.

The function of **preventing** and **suppressing** acts

endangering national security by the executive, legislature and judiciary of the HKSAR. It punishes acts or activities endangering national security under the National Security Law and other relevant laws.

Any person who stands for election or assumes public office must take an oath to uphold the Basic Law and swear allegiance to the law.

The HKSAR Government shall strengthen its work on safeguarding national security. The HKSAR Government shall take measures in public communication, guidance, supervision and management of national security, including those relating to schools, universities, internet, etc.





🔗 **Article 10** stipulates that the HKSAR shall, through schools and universities and through social and cultural activities in other means to raise the Hong Kong residents' sense of national identity and obligation to abide by the law.

From Governance to Prosperity

Since the implementation of the National Security Law, the HKSAR has been creating the conditions for a new chapter in Hong Kong's development.

The National Security Law has also created a new era of constitutional development, allowing Hong Kong to maintain a stable social environment. The three election types, the 2021 Legislative Subsector Ordinary Elections, the 2021 Legislative Council Chief Executive Election were held successfully, demonstrating the HKSAR's "administering Hong Kong".

On 30 December 2022, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress decided at its thirty-eighth session to amend the National Security Law in accordance with Article 14 of the Basic Law. The problems, including whether an overseas lawyer can act as the defence counsel or whether a person may act as the defence counsel or security offence. It sets out explicitly the applicable law. The decision resolved at the special administrative region level. In accordance with Article 14, the Committee for the Implementation of the Basic Law has the power to judge and decide whether a specific question falls under Article 47 of the Basic Law. The required.

Foundation of Stability and Prosperity

National security is the cornerstone of social stability and national rejuvenation. Upholding national security is the foundation of the "Two Systems" principle. The Motherland has a strong support for the HKSAR. Hong Kong is vigorously pursuing a better livelihood and a better future. The People's Republic of China is a global international arena.



should promote national security education in social organisations, the media, the Internet and students' awareness of national security and the

Security Law, the political chaos have ended, Hong Kong.

and the conditions necessary for Hong Kong's electoral system to be improved in an exercises of the 2021 Election Committee Legislative Council General Election, and the 2022 fully, in fulfilment of the principle of **“patriots**

Committee of the Thirteenth National People's Congress to issue an interpretation of the National Law and Article 47, in order to resolve practical cases where who is not qualified to practise generally in litigation agent in a case concerning national security. The approach to handling problems which should be at the national level. The interpretation clarified that, in the context of Safeguarding National Security of the HKSAR, if an issue concerns national security, and this is covered by the National Security Law where certification is

Prosperity

Stability and prosperity and foundation of prosperity is an essential part of the “One Country, Two Systems” principle. Hong Kong has always been providing the strongest support for achieving economic growth and development for the Pearl of the Orient will continue to shine in the





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